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EXTRAORDINARY

भाग II—खंड २

PART II—Section 2

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

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No. 32] NEW DELHI, FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1968/VAISAKHA 20, 1890

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

LOK SABHA

The following Bills were introduced in Lok Sabha on the 10th May, 1968:—

BILL No. 43 of 1968

A Bill further to amend the Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929.

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Nineteenth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Child Marriage Restraint (Amendment) Act, 1968. Short title.

XIX of
1929.

2. In clause (a) of section 2 of the Child Marriage Restraint Act Amend-
1929 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), for the word ment of
"eighteen", the word "twenty-one" and for the word "fifteen", the section 2
word "eighteen" shall be substituted.

Amend-
ment of
section 3.

3. In section 3 of the principal Act—

(a) the words "above eighteen years of age and" shall be omitted; and

(b) after the word "twenty-one", the words "years of age" shall be inserted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

If we are to survive as a virile, robust and progressive nation, and if we are to raise the standard of living of the masses, we must protect the health of the youth and check the growth of population and both these objectives can be achieved by raising the age for marriage. Fertility is highest between the ages of 15 and 25 and therefore raising the age of marriage will go a long way to solve our economic, health, medical, mental, moral and other problems. Our goal of Welfare State can best be achieved by developing a race of limited number of robust men and women.

Hence this Bill.

DIWAN CHAND SHARMA.

NEW DELHI;

The 4th April, 1968.

BILL NO. 46 OF 1968

A Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Nineteenth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Constitution (Amendment) Act, 1968.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

Short
title and
com-
mence-
ment.

2. In the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution,—

(1) in List II—State List, entry 11 shall be omitted.

(2) in List III—Concurrent List, after entry 25, the following new entry shall be inserted, namely:—

“25A. Education including universities, subject to the provisions of entries 63, 64, 65 and 66 of List I.”

Amend-
ment of
Seventh
Schedule

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The task of reconstructing the educational system and to foster its creative development is a task of supreme national importance. Educational integration is a primary pre-requisite of national integration. The objective of educational integration would remain a far cry unless the Union jurisdiction is extended to cover the field of education concurrently with the States.

Hence this Bill.

DIWAN CHAND SHARMA.

NEW DELHI;

The 4th April, 1968.

BILL No. 45 OF 1968

A Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Nineteenth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Constitution (Amendment) Act, 1968. Short title.

2. In article 226 of the Constitution,—

(a) in clause (1),—

(i) after the words “every High Court”, the words “and every District Court” shall be inserted;

Amend-
ment
of arti-
cle 226.

(ii) for the words "it exercises", the words "they exercise" shall be substituted;

(b) in clause (1A), after the words "by any High Court", the words "or District Court" shall be inserted;

(c) in clause (2), after the words "on a High Court", the words "or a District Court" shall be inserted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

Article 226 empowers a High Court not only to issue writs, directions or orders for the enforcement of any of the rights conferred by Part III of the Constitution but also for the enforcement of any legal right and the performance of any legal duty. And, in actual practice, this article has been resorted to by the citizens more for the latter purpose. Under this article, the High Court of a State has the exclusive jurisdiction in this matter. Consequently, a large number of writ petitions are pending disposal in various High Courts for the last several years causing great frustration and hardship to the litigants. Further, it has also become very expensive and highly inconvenient and cumbersome for the poor people to avail the remedy afforded under this article. In many cases ordinary citizens had to give up their legitimate rights on account of their inability to bear the cost and inconvenience of instituting petitions in the High Courts which are normally located in the capitals of the States. In a poor country like India, it is necessary and desirable to make dispensation of justice inexpensive, speedy and within the reach of an ordinary citizen.

The Bill seeks to confer the jurisdiction under article 226 of the Constitution on every District Court in the country for affording expeditious, inexpensive and easy remedy to all citizens for the enforcement of their constitutional and other legal rights.

M. NARAYAN REDDY.

NEW DELHI;

The 4th April, 1968.

S. L. SHAKDHER,
Secretary.

696